THE NEXT PRESIDENCY.

he Democracy, the Know Nothings, the Black Republicans, and the Defunct Whig Party.

MOVEMENTS OF THE PIPELAYERS.

UNDERCURRENTS OF PUBLIC OPINION.

Views of the Nebraska Press on Men. Princiciples, Sections and Factions, Know Nothings, Niggers and the Constitution.

NORTH, SOUTH, EAST AND WEST, Ac., de.

THE CABINET ORGAN READS A LECTURE
TO AN ARKANSAS DEMOCRATIC PAPER.
[From the Washington Union.]
THE PRESIDENTIAL SUCCESSION.
We have observed with gratification the general tone of liberality and forbearance with which the leains of different prominent democrats to a Presidential nomination have been discussed by their respective friends. An exception to this general course is furnished in a letter written from Washington, and published in the Baton Rouge Advocate of the 4th inst. We quote from the letter as follows:—

coorde of the sth inst. We quote from the letter as follows:—

The fact is, the Precident, with good intentions, has been unfortunate in weakening the force of almost everything really good in his administration by an appearance of indecision as the moment of its execution. To a good Precident there are needed not only elevated principle and good judgment, but a firm and resolute will. This conviction is seeign more and more impressed every day appen the public mind. If Cass had possessed one half the boldness of Douglass he would long since have been Precident. If Wile and Hunter were blended into one, and Virginia could present a man with the decisi in of the one and the real statesmaching of the other. he would be halled with acctaniation as the man for the next Presidency. Buchanan was always timid, and, if he was not now out of the political arena, would stand no chance. Mr. Lallas seems to possess a combination of quadities most suited to the wants of the times. His bold and decided position, years ago, is denouncing the Missouri line as unconstitution, and such the up a inciples of the constitution, his association with Mr. Polit, his patriotic and the real cast sing yote on the tariff when pre-king officer of the Senate—all these, united with the fact of his absence from all political fortique and his beautiful private characters, would appear to designate him as the hange of

We have no exception to take to the language of warm commendation in which the writer sets forth the distinguished services and merits of Mr. Dallas. On the contrary, we rejoice that we have in our party a statesman whose public and private character furnishes just ground for such compliments. Nor do we except to the abstract truth that "to a good President there are needed not only elevated principle and good judgment, but a firm and resolute will." To assume, however, as the writer does, that none of the distinguished men named by him, except Mr. Dallas, possess all the noble attributes of character requisite in "a good "saident," is as unjust to them as it is unnecessary for the promotion of Mr. Dallas' claims. We are very sure that no one would be more prompt than he to repel seth an imputation against democratis whose public services have identified their names with the honor and the prosperity of the democratic party, and none more ready to condenn the indiscrect zeal which seeks to advance his interests by underrating the merits of those assumed to be his competitors for a President Pierce, General Cass. Mr. Hunter, or Mr. Buchanan, from the imputation of timidity or want of boldness, or Governor Wise from that of rash precipitancy, it would be readily accomplished by pointing to occurrences in the public career of each which are wholly irreconcilable with the assumption on which the emires of our party have heretofore assuled these great champions of democracy is the one which the cameral of our party have heretofore assuled these great champions of democracy is the one which the enemies of our party have heretofore assuled these great champions of democracy is the one which the chartest of the president please of the well known events in the public lives of Moesrs. C

AN AWFUL LICK BACK FROM PENNSYLVANIA.

[From the Easton (Fa.) Argus, democrat.]

We must acknowledge our surprise and regret at the attempts, originating principally with the office holders of the general government, to bring the name of Gen. Pierce before the Cincinnati National Convention for re-nomination. It can have no effect except to divert the attention of the people and the expression of public opinion from seeking for fit and available candidates, and can result in nothing. No national convention would be, in our opinion, so insane as to nominate him, and no defeat would be so utter and inglorious as that which his name would bring.

No national convention would be, in our opinion, so insone as to nominate him, and no defeat would be so utter and inglorious as that which his name would bring.

The course and policy of his administration has almost lost Pennsylvania to the democracy already, and his nomination would give it the duishing blow. No man at all conversant with the tone of public opinion in our State would entertain a particle of hope, with him as our standard bearer. A general and deep scated conviction of his want of nerve, his want of honesty and his want of ability, pervades our whole people, and no amount of effort could efface it. We hear it constantly and daily expressed by all classes of people in this region, and are informed that the same outspoken sentiment is heard all over the State. The blanders which marked the first year of his administration, instead of being redeemed, have only been aggravated. The people have with pain seen the small manocuves of the township politician cumaning from the Presidential chair. They have mourned over the evidence that dignity and statesmanship are ignored in little intrigues to build up cliques for renomination, and are compelled to admit that the only prominent feature of his administration consists in the pusillanimous doging of every embarrassing question, and a persistent shutting of his eyes to every perplexing duty. The weakness of his regime has evoked gross violations of the law and the constitution from the fanatic Know Nothing Legislature of Massachusetts and the nullifiers of Missouri, and when the eyes of all the conservative men of the nation were eagerly turned to Washington for a demonstration which should at one effort vindicate and defond the constitution against abolithonism and disunion, the President, calm and sauking, seemed to be the only man in the land who had never heard the startling intelligence.

His official organ, to the editing of which it is well understood his leisure hours are devoted, and for which he alone is responsible, excluding everything that

man who shall be worthy of the time have edistand-ard he will bear, and about whom the propie will raily with enthusiasm and pride.

rally with enthusiasm and pride.

A SUGAR PLUM FOR MR. WISE—A ROUND ROBIN.

[From the Richmond Enquirer.—Communicated.]

HENRY A. WISE.

GRATIANC—There are a ort of men wises visages
Do cream and mantle like a standing pool,
Ard do a wilful stillness entertain,
With purpose to be dressed in an opinion
Of wis on, gravity, profound conceit,
As who should say, "I am Sit Oracle,
And when I ope my lips, let no dog bark!"

[Merchant of Venice.

Talleyrand, the prince of politiciaus, said that
"the power of speech was given to man to conceal
his thoughts." The statesmen of England act out
the idea of Talleyrand in the preparation of the
Queen's speech, from which all thought or meaning
is carefully excluded. The House of Peers, in their
debates, follow quite closely the same rule, and indulge only in stale common places. In the House of
Commons, a new country member does occasionally
give vent to a little wit and originality of thought,
but is soon bissed down by the regular debaters,
whose speeches

Commons, a new country member does occasionally give vent to a little wit and originality of thought, but is soon hissed down by the regular debaters, whose speeches

Are more to dious than a thrice told tale,
Vexing the dult ear of a drowsy man.

The Senate of the United States is becoming almost as well bred, as dull and monotonous as the House of Peers. But for the "Bear garden" in the Lower House, Congressional debates would be as soporific as the sound of a mill or the dropping of water. Politicians generally reverse the maxim of Jorathan Wild. He said "a lie was too precious a thing to be told often." They think that truth should be most carefully economised. They practice noncommittalism, and wear at all times a cloak of mysterious reserve and affected dignity, to conceal their designs or to cover their intellectual infirmities. As they grow in reputation they begin, too, to follow the advice of that unprincipled but cunning statesman, Henry IV.

Fy being reliem seen, I could not stir, But, like a comet I was wendered at, That men would tell their children. "This is he:"

Others would say, "Where? which is Bollogoroke?"

Thus did I keep my person fresh and new; My presence, like a rote pontifical, Ne'er seen, but wondered at [First part of King Henry IV.

Because Mr. Wise will practice none of this trickery, humbergery and charlatanism—because she is hold and cannod, generous, curreserved, and social in his nature—because he detects vice and meanness on mensely that he will neither whok at them nor compromise with them, but is ever loremost to denounce and lash them—he has made many enemies, and subjected himself to much disparagement. But these qualities, united to Roman simplicity and integrity of character, and to that slangular facility with which he meets danger in the face—and by foiling it, avoics it—have made him two friends where his virtues have lost him one. His condist of the gubernatorial canvass alone is sufficient to prive that he is endowed with qutck perception, rapid and comprehensive p

country.

We do not non inste Mr. Wise for the Presidency.

We do not non-inate Mr. Wise for the Presidency. We have seen commencations in the papers which were guilty of the bad taste of recommending otners by disparaging him. To vindicate him from aspersion is all we desire. Let the range of selection be wide, and the choice of a candidate unbiassed by prepidice or misrepresentation.

Hunter, Sucharan, Cass, Dickinson, Pierce, Douglas, and several others, are unexceptionable. We would write their names with that of Henry A. Wise in a Round Robin. Hunter is the Fabius of Virginia, Wise her Marcellus. And yet they can intercharge characters. Hunter, on occasion, can play Marcellus, and Wise often conceals a Fabian policy behind a seeming rashness.

play Marcellus, and Wise often conceals a Fabian policy behind a seeming rashness.

WHAT SHALL SOUTH CAROLINA DO?

(From the Charles on Mercury.)

Let South Carolina, then, go into the Cincinnati Convention, and what can be accomplished at the most? Simply, a union of a party in the South, not of the whole South. Her act will not obliterate the national divisions which elsewhere exist throughout the South. It will rather intensify them. It will strike a pang to the hearts of true but scattered men, who have watched her course of independence with patriotic pride, as of a State devoted solely to the cause of the South. She will cease to be the pole-star of intense Southern feeling and principles.

Our cotemporary speaks as though the past course of South Carolina is just cause of offence to her sister Southern States. Where is the reason or justication sources of the cause of offence to her sister Southern States. Where is the reason or justication source of the should sustain their measures, and, if proper, vote for their nominees? Georgia need not be assured, by our scading delectates to Cincinnati, of our readences to stand with her upon the platform of her Convention. She and the whole South know, in adverge, the rost of man that will receive our support. Her influence in making the nomination will be far stronger, when it is known that she will support none but a fit candidate, than, if, by going into the Convention, she were bound, with the rest, to vote for the nominee, whenever he was—a condition exacted by the cancus system, whereby the minerity are made to execute the will of the majority.

Where, then, we ask our cotemporary, are the grounds of his expectation that his scheme will accomplish the union of the South? If, as we have seen, it can at best effect only the union of a party in the South, and that not for Southern, but national

seen, it can at lest effect only the union of a party in the South, and that not for Southern, but national objects; if it will distract South Carolina herself, what is there in it to commend it to our approbation?

in the South, and that not for Southern, but national abjects; it it will distract South Carolina herself, what is there in it to commend it to our approbation?

A GEORGIA KNOW NOTHING'S OPINIONS OF MR WISE FREELY SPOKEN.

[From the Savanah Republican.]

MR WISE AND THE FRESIDENCY.

We almost shadder at the ill-omened juxia-position presented in the above caption. The very idea seems to convey the essence of an evil that we have been taught by the whole-nome lessons of our fathers to shun as program with calamity to the country.

Carried away some months ago by the triumph of Mr. Whe over the American party of that old democratic fortness, the State of Virginia, and under an enthusiastic feeling of gratitude for the temporary check he had given a tide of popular sentiment that bid fair to break up and destroy a corrupt old party that had so long worked so well for the individual profit of its members there were a few who ventured so far in their zeal as to connect the mame of their timely benefactor with the highest office in the gift of the people. The suggestion met with but little favor in any portion of its country, and we had supposed it had passed away with the temporary ebuilition that broughs it to the surface. It seems, however, that we were mistaken. The movement has taken a fiesh start, and the old President-making regency in Virginia seem determined to press the matter upon a relactant peblic. The lichmond Enquirer is bordering on the clamorous in his behalf, while Mr. Wise himself has recently written a letter in which he very modestly agrees to accept a nomination from the democratic party.

In regard to Mr. Wise, we can only say he has less of the qualifications necessary in a President of the United States at the present day than any other public man we know in all the broad limits of the Uniten. He has talents, but he has nothing else. He has been an ultra radical, churish, political snap dragon all his life, wholly destinate of ability to govern himself, much less the delicate and momentous af

tids subject, we cannot disguige from ourselves, the dangers which environ our Presidential candidate in the coming election; arising as they do from the unequivocalness of that position, and the equivocal position occupied by the other party—or rather, the attempt by the Southern portion of the Know Nothing party to assume for that party an equivocal position upon the subject of slavery.

We do not desire to do injustice to the Know Mothing party South. We are willing to concede to a large majority of the individual members of that party in the Scuth sound opinions upon the subject of slavery. Nor will we do any injustice to the position taken by their National Council at Philadelphia. We must say, however, that it is a fact, notorious all over the North, that neither the State Councils, nor the leaders, nor the membership of the Know Nothing party, in the Northern States, adopt or adhere to the national platform upon that subject. Even with the pretermission of opinion on the constitutional que tion, they repudiate the platform and refuse to stand on it for a single day.

But, to admit that the platform presents the true position of that party as a national organization, and that upon that party as a national organization, and that upon that party as a national organization, and that upon that party as a national organization, and entirely unsafe for the South.

Can it be possible that the South will deem itself safe in the ha do of mere expediency men? We trust not, and it is not from Southern votes that we apprehend danger to the success of the democratic condidate. It is from the North, where the abolition feeling is rampant that the danger is to be apprehended. The Know Nothing party South, by assuming the equiv cal, expediency position, seek to secure abolition aid. There is not one of their leaders North who is sound upon the constitutional question—not one. Whilst in the South many of them, are, hosts of their most distinguished men, are unsecued. And of these the giant (Gen. Houston) lives in our mids

sould. And of these the giant (sen. Houston) lives in our midst.

As the North largely preponderates in the Electoral College, if by equivocation the vote of the North largely, and a small electoral vote at the South, can be carried for the Know Nothing candidate, abolition will seat itself in the executive mansion, and to a great extent rule the destinies of the republic. We have no doubts as to the South. But for the North we tremble, and look to the soler second thought of the people there, led by such heroes (for lerces it deed they are) as Cass. Douglas, Dick. sen, Dallas, Eucharan, Pierce, Cushing, and others, to save the constitution and the Union.

son, Dallas, Bucharan, Pierce, Cushing, and others, to save the constitution and the Union.

A SEWARD ORGAN'S OPINIONS OF LIVE OAK GEORGE—PREFERS HIM TO FILLMORE.

[From the Buffale Express, Nov. 20.]

PRESIDENTIAL CHANCES.

It is an interesting time for such of our distinguished fellow-citizens as have a wishful eye upon the next Presidency. The unexpected result of the election in this State has sharpened the optics of some parties wonderfully. The success of the so-called American party was unlooked for, and would have been impossible without the efficient and fin ely aid of George Law. He furnished the vital clements of the fight, and in the city of New York alone so applied his efforts and means as to secure the desired result. The figures show that the change in that city-decided the election, and that without that change the State would have gone, as everybody supposed, for republicanism. Under such circumstances, if there is any such thing in the American party as gratitude, George Law will share largely of its exercise, and find a prompt and hearty return for his investment. The indications now are that the Know Nothings of this State will rally in behalf of Mr. Law and bear his case into the National Convention with willing hands attended by warm hearts. The Albany Register has a letter written by "A Soldier in the Ranks" in New York city, which may be taken as a sign of the times. After exulting over the late election it says:—

And in this connection let it not be overlooked that the connection of the name of George Law with the future misonal destrices of the American party, has had mightily to do with our success in city and state. The hants of his legiers of friends pushed forward the American car, and upheld the banner men, and cheered the sentrics on the walls. The yrun a 'Live Oak' Keel under the American legiers of the american legiers, and the there cannot be other States that now finant victoriously the American banner. Let these facts be remembered, for, now that the State election is over

bim sil and all, the largest and soundest i dividual type or the American people and spirit living—is put on the track.

If George Law is really put on the track for the Presidency by the American party, he will be a hard mag to beat in the National Convention. He knows right where to touch men, to make them respects heartily to his wishes, and being abundantly blest with the elements of success, such as he bestowed upon the late election, the conservative and fogles must whip up or they will be distanced. We may expect soon to hear of a distinguished acrival from Europe as clouds begin to "lower around our house." at call for action. George Law is a man of the age in which he lives, and will take hold in the spirit of that age, which in its progress outstrips antiquity and leaves its fossils far behind.

THE SEWARD MAN AT BUFFALO CHANGES HIS MIND ABOUT LIVE OAK GEORGE, AND PITCHES INTO HIM.

[From the Buffalo Expense, of November 22.]

THE DEMOGRATIC DESCENT.

When James K. Polk was elected to the Presidency over the most illustrious man whose name graces the annals of our post Revolutionary history, and whose fame like a star of superior magnitude shines highest in the galaxy that adoms our country, we thought it had enough then to see—

An eagle scaring in his price of place
By a measing onl bawked at and clain:

An eagle rearing in his price of place By a mousing owl hawked at and slain

An eggle scating in his price of place.

By a meusing owl bawked at and slain:
but the culmination of political disgrace had not been then attained; it was received for the same party to ascend to a point of disgrace far beyond that, in the elevation of Frank Pierce to the seat of Washington. Another peak has been discovered yet higher, for we see it gravely urged that George Law, of New York, should be President of the United States. George Law! a man whose sole merit is that of a successful steamboat proprietor, something of an engineer no doubt, politically, rough, rude and blustering as Boreas, with money and great influence among the steamboat proprietor, something of an engineer no doubt, politically, rough, rude and blustering as Boreas, with money and great influence among the steamboat unders and agents, and the people who constitute the surroundings of a great steamboat proprietor. Has not the farce been played out? is there another act of disgrace to the country and of repudlation of all statesmanship, experience and talent yet to be acted? George Law! we doubt whether he would make half so clever a President as our active and energetic fellow effizion. Mr. Bill Lockwood, and certainly he has not a tithe of the tunny Fred Emmons. If we are to have a steamboat man for President, give us a chance in this quarter, and we will agree to flud a man who shall have all the guaranty of success that grows out of this kind of capital, and quite as good as George Law. Not that George Law or any other nominee of the Know Nothings has the remotest chance of euccess in a strife for the President, if upon the course, but it is lowering that high and more than imperial place to mention in connection with it such a man. In his business a good man, energetic and enterprising, fertile in expedients for making money, and undertaking many a great plan for that purpose, and having too the merit of success, but no more fit for President than he is for a bishop. We know that money and liquit are potent engines in a canvass, nate proper men by all parties.

A DEMOCRATIC CALCULATION.

A DEMOCRATIC CALCULATION.
THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION OF 1856—THE PROSPECTS AT THIS TIME.

From the Cheinnai Enquier J
If no change occurs in the political sentiment of the American people, as indicated by the results of the State elections held in 1855, the next President of the United States will cardially. the State electrons and at President of the United States will certainly by a democrat. During the past summer and fail the following States have gone democratic by decided majorities on the popular vote. We give them in their order,

cerely desirous of seeing the government in hands	with the number of Presidential electors to which
that will manage it consistently with the rights of	they are entitled:- Electoral Votes. Majorities.
the slaveholding States, we deprecate the election of	Virginia
such a man to any important national trust; as to	Udesda 11 20 000
the Presidency, we pray God that that cup may be	Hdicels
the Presidency, we pray God time that cup may be	Tennessee
allowed to pass. The timbers that support the	Alabama
fabric of our Union are inadequate to such an ordeal.	Texas 4 7,000
	Maine
A TEXAS DEMOCRAT DOWN UPON THE	(Democratic Legislature and Governor.)
KNOW NOTHINGS.	Georgia
[From the indeanels (Texas) Bulletin.]	Ind ana
THE PRESIDENCY-SLAVERY.	Per psylvania 27 11,000
It is asserted by the wise men of the East-Ben-	Louisinna 6 2,000
nett, of the New York HERALD, and others-that	Mississirpi 7 5,000
the controlling element in the next Presidential	New Jersey 7 -
the controlling element in the next Presidential	(Pemceratic Legislature by handsome vote.)
election will be the slavery question. We are in-	Wiscensit 5 1,000
clired to believe this to be true. That is, we believe	Wildering
that it there was no slavery question the democratic	Totals
candidate would be so easily elected, so certainly	ACTION OF THE PROPERTY OF THE
triomphant over the Know Nothing candidate, that	As one hundred and forty-nine electors will choose
the centest would excite but little interest. In that	a President, the States that have already gone de-
question alone is there danger to the democratic	mocratic lack but five of that number. We presume
party, and to the South, and to the Union.	no sane man will question the ability of the demo-
There will be two cardidates for the Presidency-	eracy to carry, in addition, the following States:-
one nominated by the democracy and the other by	Electoral Votes.
the Knew Nothings The position which the demo-	Artennas
the Know Mountages The position which the demo-	South Carolina 8
cratic neminee will occupy upon this subject of	Missemi, 9
slavery, as a political institution. Is not a matter of	
conjecture. Everybody knews the platform of the	Flerida 3
democracy of the confederacy upon that subject,	Here we have enough and nineteen electoral votes
and that it is opposed to the launtieism of abolition.	to space, to say nothing of our chances (which are
in all is forms w. w. w. w.	better than those of gay other party) for carrying
	New Populity, loun and Mich gan with fifteen
The state of the s	
democracy of the confederacy upon that subject, and that it is opposed to the manufelsm of abolition, in all is forms.  This constraint is a player in the position of our party upon	Here we have enough and nineteen electoral vote to spare, to say mething of our ch ness (which ar better than those of any other party) for carring New Lampshire, Journald Machigan, with fifee

electoral votes altogether. In New York, at the late election, the democratic vote, hard and soft, exceeded that of any other organization, conclusively proving that our friends have the ability to carry that State with its thirty five electoral votes. But, granting that State to the enemy, the Knew Nothings have only carried with it the following States...

Kentucky...
California...
Maryland...
New York...
Massachusetts...

Total.

The black republicans have succeeded in Ohio and Vermont, casting twenty-eight electoral votes. We have, therefore, beaten both factions, even if they had been united, handsomely, in the State elections of 1855, and have, altogether, the best chance for 1856. In the lastsix mouths the democrate have chosen no less than eight, and probably nine Governors of States: Whe in Virginia; Andrew Johnson in Tennessee; Pease in Texas; Winston in Alabama, Wells in Maine; H. V. Johnston in Georgia; McRae in Mississippi; Wickliffe in Louisiana, and probably Barstow in Wisconsin. The choice of so many State democratic executives indicates that the Union will choose one of the same politics in 1856.

A MELANCHOLY VIEW OF THE WHOLE FIELD.

(From the New Bedford (Mass.) Mercury.)

WHO SHALL BE OUR NEXT PLESIDENT?

The State elections being settled, it is about time for the initiatory movements to commence for the Presidential campaign. Ever since President Pierce came in the entire United States have been under a conviction that at the close of his term some body would be wanted to fill his place. Only a few gentlemen in official stations, who are bound to worship the meridian sun in preference to any rising or to rise, have contradicted the universal desire for change. We cannot consider the pre-ent incumbent as a candidate, since nobody, except in discharge of official duty, drems of his re-election. First upon the list cames Daniel Prant, and close by, following, George Washington Frost Mellen. Neither of those mighly men can be spared from the post of private viviue. Then Com. Stockton, who is supposed to be popular in the navy and with the sailors, has been nominated in New Jersey, and will not decline if much urged. Gen. Houston, who has a life published, and who appears therein as the impersonation of greatrees and goodness. Gen. Houston was once thought to be well shead on the track, especially since he was happily baptised Samuel. George Law has also accepted nominations, and George Law has also accepted nominations, and George Law is reported to have a great deal of money; so that, contrary to the popular believe, those who "go to Law" will get rich. Mr. Dallas, of Pennsylvania, has been named in connection with the Presidency, but in consequence of his foreign antecedents, is thought to be ineligible. Senator Douglas was much talked of three years ago, but, at present, none are so poor as to do him any reverence. Millard Fillmore has the advantage of practical experience. He has also taken the "third degree" and ought to find favor in the eyes of the Know Nothings. Then Mr. Buchann is a star ling caudidate, and may be considered the "first "Moice" of every body, but for "pradential reasons." Into t

mere military rank. We have left worshipping the sweed, and gene to deifying the coat and epaulettes of the general.

Before the change for the better comes, we fear it must be still worse. We look yet to see some political back, or rome accidental notoriety, paraded as a cardidate, for whom the country will have hourly to binch and be sad. The Mite Walshes and the Bill Fooles are not many years distant from the high places of effice.

Unless the common sense of the country is aroused this result will surely come uponus. We have seen a tacit censent of parties ignoring the claims of the best men, and seeking the available men. There is but one issue to this futal march. It is the loss of all respect for offices that are filled by political demagegues, and for laws that are administered only for the purposes of party. Republicanism in this courtry need never fear the ambition of one man; it has every reason to dread the corruption of the many.

One line of the Corn 'Change in New Orleans.

Reguer, and for laws that are administered only for the purposes of party. Republicanism in this courty need never fear the ambition of one man; it has every reason to dread the corruption of the many.

Opening of the Corn 'Change in New Orleans. [From the New Orleans Pleayune, Nov. 18.]

This eviablishmen opened on busslay, the 6-h inst., with a fair attendance of business men connected with the Western interest, and since then it has daily increased in interest, in numbers and in practical influences. Such an institution has long been wanted here to competite many important and varied departments of our commerce; to bring the Western buys and eller, broker and shipper, face to face at one special long; to exhibit one room the samples of all produce on the manket; to betam by legitimate soles in the 'Change hour, at legitimate and real price, a respeciable standard to direct the market; and by brighing the Western mechanist together daily to create among them a unity and harmony of feeling, and aprit de corps, that have been ond are mentered, and which cannot but strongly tend to elevate their reputation and indinence abroad, while bettering their position at home.

The present 'Change is yet but in infancy, and it will require pethaps a comple of months or more before its beneficial effects in economizing time, regulating the Westen trade, and expediting that business in all its departments can be felt. The leading Western merchanish obtained the necessary sub-criptions, and have been able to severe for the management of the Change the svices of Merer, thereman, Wharton & Co., proprietors the Connected News and Rading Rooms. These gollemn have be required experience for such an undertaking and from the resources at their command at the Keading Rooms, are enabled to save the 'Change an eponiture of over \$1.60 per annum—thereby insuring its conomical management, and perhaps the certainty of lie being and the tone, only the proprietors, bukers, grocess, warehouse levers and brown to imply, but all branches conne

ARRIVAL OF MORMONS AT COUNCIL BLUFFS, low. — A few days since twent-six kiders arrived from Utoh, so missionaries to different parts of the United States and Europe. They were fifty days crossing the plaints, and had rather a hard journey. The grass on the fast part of the route was devoured by cricacts, and on the latter part it had been killed by frosts, so that their atmats and to subsist on scanty ratious the whole distance, and were much reduced. They disposed of them here said departed immediately by steamboat and stage to their different destinations. They bring quite favorable reports from Utah. Not withstanding the ravages by cricacts and grass hoppers, there will be enough raise! to take them through to another ancrest; but the people have had to be persevering and industrious, and many have had to put in their crops the second or third time. The health is good. The Indians through the Territory were quiet and peaceably disposed. The public works were prepressing finely. The energiation was coming in when they left, in the condition, having had no difficulty with the Indians on the rather—thereof thirty. The

INTERESTING FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Buch . M. B. Bull

Direct Communication Between Chicago and Liverpool—A Line of Steamers to be Formed.

[From the Eastern Counties (Eng.) Haraid, Nov. 8.]

Among the vessels which have sailed from Chicago to England, opening for the first time a direct trade between the former place and Europe, was one for his pert, viz.—the back f. F. Parls. She cleared for Hull at the beginning of October, with a cargo of oats, ollcake, &c., and her freight was taken at \$10 per ton. She had the privilege of re-shipping at Montreal, but it was said she would be like y to go through herself. During the past year the subject of direct trade with Europe has occupied the general attention of the mercantile and commercial in erests of Chicago, as well as other classes of the community, whose wouldy welfare hangs so much on the extension and development of its trade with other countries. At the commencement of last spring, when navigation was respense, the anticipations of the public in that part of the globe were in a fair way of being realized, and to some extent they were so. In the summer vessels act out trom Chicago to the ocean, and a vessel which had been to liverpool was also seen in the harbor. Then came the deepatching of a vessel for Hull, with a large cargo, and others for this and various other European ports, will speedily follow, if commercial enterprise have not already given full life to the trade between Chicago and these parts. It is stated that now the St. Lawrence has been opened by the reciprocity treaty, no obstacle exists to prevent a large majority of the vessels trading to the Atanic or to the ports of Europe. Vessels are leaded at Chicago almost every week for Montreal and it has been a matter of surprise that large shipments for Europe have not been ended by that place. It is said that not only has the preduce purchased on foreign account been shipped by Oswego and Buffalo to New Yorks and Beston. Among the many reasons which are helicived to have led to this is the present war. The English government bare monthing the Mich

will not rest until they have carried out their present schume to as great an extent as it is practicable.

An English Benck Robber Arrested on Board the Washington.

[From the London News, Nov. 8.]

Robert Mar inson, the Newcastis-on-Tyne-Bank cashier, who abscended, after stealing nearly 25,000, was apprehended yes enday, at Southampton, on board the United States and steamer washington, inst as she was about to leave that port for New York. He has been advertised for the man week, and one hundred guiness reward offered for the man week, and one hundred guiness reward offered for the man week, and one hundred guiness reward offered in wheever would give such information as would lead to his asprehension. A detective police officer has been in Foothampton for some time on the look-out for him. Martiness, it appears, arrived at Southampton on Fiday last, and frequently passed the detective without being noticed by him. Mr. Hibier, a clerk to Messas. Croskey & Co. the agents for the Washington steamer, recognized him amought the other passengers on board the Washington and gave him into custedy of the detective. Theditiquent cashler had been living at an inn in the town very freely. Yesterday morning, two or three hours before the Washington called, he gave the landlord of the inn two 210 Benk of England notes to get changed. The latter took them to a bank in the town, where some denour was made as to giving change for them. The presenter of the notes stated that they be onged to a generatement who had put un at his houre. This causet the benker to decline changing them, unless that gentleman could give a refereice. When the landlord returned to his hours, he found that the ower of the notes had gone on beard the Washington to arrange about his berth, and he hen thought that he would take the notes to be landlered mention the circumstance about the notes and having read the description given in the advertisement about the notes and having read the missing the landler of the holes of the motion and the washing te

Casting of the Washington Monument at

Casting of the Washington Monument at Munich.

[From the London Builder, Nov. 7.]

The casting of the borne for this monument, at Munich, is one of the great feats of modern foundry. As tiften tons of bronze had to be melted and kept in a state of fluidity for several days and nights previously, a large fire was at there huge masses, which required to be stirred at times. When the bronze was liquified, an ultimate ersay was made in a small trial cast, and, to heighten the color, some more copper was added. Successively all the chambers through which the metal had of low in the form were cleared of the coal with which hey had been kept warm, and the master examined all he air spirals and is seen of the metal; the props of the tabes were then placed, and every man had his duty and place resigned to him.

Finally, the master, smid the intense expectation of he many art smateurs present, pronounced the words. In the name of tod," and then three mighty strokes opered the hery guif, out of which the glowing metal towed in a clicuit to the large form. The sight was megnificant, and in the little sea of fire stood the master, and gave bis commands about the saccessive opening of the props. Hot vapor poured from the air spirals; in the conduits the metal coiled in wave; still no decision yet, as the influx of the bronze in the very veins of the figure could be but show.

At once famileg showers jumped out of the air conduits, and the master preclaimed the cast to have succeeded. A loud cheer followed, when the master approached Mr. Crawind, the artist of the Washington monument, to coppertuise him on his success. Another cheer was given to M. de Miller, the chief of the Popt Foundry of Munich, who had personally conducted the work.

Dennerk and the United States-Cession of the Island of St. Thomas.

the Island of St. Thomas.

[Hamburg (Nov. 3) Correspondence of London News.]

There a some reason to believe that, after all, Russia has accepted the effice of mediator between Denmark and the United States, and preposed, as an arjustment of the efficulties, that Denmark shall cede her island of St. Demos to the United States for the same of jew millions of deliars and total exception of American thips and carpy from the Jutury payment of the Sound dues. Although the colory is of no value to Fernanck in a pecuniary point of view, rather cauling an expense than bringing in a surplus yet Fernanck is said to have declined the proposal, cut of consideration to the Western Powers, to whom such an acquisition of territory on the part of the Americans, so close to their own West Islan possessions, cannot be desirable.

Interview between Plus the Minth and Maxican Forger.

Interview between Plus the Minth and I Sexuan Forger.

[Rome (Oct. 31) Correspondence of the London News.] On Thursday last the Pope surprised the immates of the Career Nouve, or New Prisons, with a visit, an hear or which had not been conferred upon that locality sin which the not of I co XII. Mest of the astonished prisones made immediate use of the golden opportunity thus afforded for imploring an alievistion of their penalties. As the Careeri Nueve are alioted to erminal and not political offenders, his Holiners felt justified in promising that his sovereign chemeny should be exertised as far as was compatible with the exigencies of justice. Amongst those who threw themselves at Pio None's feet was a Mexican named Ramos, recently imprisoned in consequence of telegraphic instructions from London, accuring him of baving forged oraffs, with the sugnature of the ex-presional Caballes, upon the London banking house of Muristra & Co., to the amount of 1,500 sould, which cash he received from the bankers Fenni, at Florence, and Tolonia here. Signor Caballos had set out from London to contront his real signature with that of the forger, and was expected daily; but hearing of political even's requiring bis immediate presence in America, he forwarded his signature to the Roman trieunal instead of coming in person, and left karrey, abandoning Signer Ramos to his fate in the Careeri Nuove, where he endeavored to excite the Pope's comparison by assuring him that he was a distinguished genuteran of Kextee, and a zealous Catholic, detained in durance ville through a mere mistake. His Holiness does not appear to have had any companitions is ellips in inverse of the Mexican, but he ordered many of the prisoners certained for trilling offences to be set at liberty forthwith, and even extended his clemency so far as to pardon the authors of the incendiary stracks upon the cardinals variety and the yearing mere who in 1860 celebrated the an niversary of the Roman republic, or rather who intended to cook with the Bergal lights

concequence of that beliaus intention, they were condemned for a period of twenty years.

The Commercial Laws of San Domingo.

[From 'he London Gazette.]

Board or Inaba, Whitzhala, 'det. 31, 1855.

The R'ght Honerable the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade and Flantations have received, through the Secretary of State for Foreign Afairs, a copy of a despatch from her Majesty's Consul at San Domingo, transmitting copies of the laws on maritime commerce, and of the new tariff.

By the first of these the tonnage duty of 50 cents, Spanish (2s. 1d.), per ton, formerly levied on national vessels, or vessels belonging to a country having a treaty of reciprority with the luminican republic, is raised to 1 Spanish deliar (4s. 2d.) per ton; vessels belonging to a nation not in treaty with the Dominican republic is raised to 1 deliar 50 cents (8s. 3d.) per ton.

The casting trade is reserved to national vessels. Foreign vessels are, however, permitted to load on the coast, on payment of the same charge (2s. 1d. per ton) hitherto made.

The anthorage rates have been altered from 11.5s. per vessel, for all vessels of over twenty fons burden, is allered by the existing law to 5d. per ton.

The charge which was formerly 16s. 8d. per vessel, for all vessels of over twenty fons burden, is allered by the existing law to 5d. per ton.

The charge for stage has been altered to 8s. 4d. per day, in lieu of 16s. 8d. per venuely fons burden, is allered by the existing law to 5d. per vicusly charged for the whole time occupied in unleading the carge. This charge is, he werer, only made in the event of the accommodation reing required.

It e what large duty, formerly levied at 14 per cent on its total desire per with by the vessel, has soon raised to 1 per ton.

altered by the new law to lds. S4. for vessels of above one hundred tons burden, vessels of less burden paying the same amount as formerly. Each vessel also eith have to pay 8s. 4d. towards the maintenance of the telegraph. The Health Officer's for remains unaltered.

Watering, formerly charged at the rate of 2d. per cask, has been raised to 4s. 2d. per cask.

All vessels of less than 10 tons burden, oming from abrow, are subject only to the tonnage duty, wharfage cuty, and the duty for coast loading.

By the new rairil, the ad valdered duties payable on articles having a fixed value, have been raised on the average 40 per cent.

The export duties, although nominally the same as previously to the promulgation of the present tariff, have virtually been raised 12's, per cent in consequence of the deterioration of the Dominican paper currency, which is now reckoned at 62's, peace to the Spanish dollar, in lieu of the former rate of 50 peace, its value being thus diminished 12's, per cent, and the new tariff having satablished that such duties as are desired to be paid on paper must be settled at the market value of this currency.

is hed 12½ per cent, and the new tariff naving established that such duties as are desired to be paid on paper must be settled at the market value of this currency.

Pashions for Novesaber.

Winter fashions invariably assume a decided character in November, and although the sommer season has been this year unusually prolonged, our manufacturers and artists have not been unmindful of the approaching winter, as the variety of elegant novelties both in style and material sufficiently tentify.

Flain cachemic, plain and terry velvet, moire antique, trocart and damas' khold the highest place in tollettes. A rich material half velvet, hasfi brocart, is very elegant, and is worn without trimming. Tatters, will be much in favor, black especially, dresses of which will be wore with neuroes, entirely covered with narrow ribbons or bands of velvet. Moire arique dresses are very much in reputo in all colors, either with flounces, double skirts, or plain up in the former, a beautiful trimmus composed of lowers of velvet. Moire arique dresses are very much in reputo in all colors, either with flounces, double skirts, or plain up in the former, a beautiful trimmus composed of lowers of velvet. Moire arique dresses are very much used as a trimming this winter, wowen in the dress, or appliqué. As an invication of the materials likely to be worn this winter, we have resuccised several light cutchs with double face, resembing those used last year. The upper side is of a dark shade; the liming blue, scarlet, orange, &c., sometimes spotted with black. A kind of fannelle differentle dargors; it is also drab or or gray, and is well sulted for actives market and moraling dresses. Neityes manueus are also made of black cloth, edged with bread bands of dark blue or violet pluck checked with black. The manueus are lined with the same color as the plush.

Bonnets are influenced by the change of seasons; for example, velvet is taking the place of ribbon as trimings and, when mixed with beautiful fancy flowers, forms a most elegant garifure

this winter, yen if the name should be altered, or the form rightly medified.

Ecxious Riot in New Haven—Marder of a Police of the New Haven Journal, Nov. 28.

A most disgraceful and desperate iot occurred in this city on Saturesy evening, resulting in the death of one policemen, and serious if not fatal injury, to another. The particulars, as far as we have been able to learn them, are given below.

It seems that a man named Creamer, living in Moroccastreet, who has lately lost his wife, and is represented as being poor and needy, was to have a "paille" on Fatureay evening, the avails of which were to be applied to his benefit. In order to draw a crowd and make the affect of his benefit, the order to draw a crowd and make the affect attractive, a dance was got up to precede the raffle, and some twenty-five or thirty people were gathered together at the house of one Mulvy, in Moroccattreet, ear Congress avenue. It appears that a girl named Healy attended the dance, unknown to her parents, and in the course of the evening her mother want to Mulvy's house after her. The gill refused to go, when the mother took a sidek and beat her, which caused a general disturbance, and so much noise was made as to attract the notice of Mr. Thomas Cummios and Wm. Grant, policemen, who were in that section of the town. They immediately repaired to the house in order to quell the noise, and naticing a son of Creamer to be in a state of intoxication, they attempted to arrest him. Upon this, the lights in throom were put out, and a general cheude took place. Mr. Grant was thrown to the floor, the drunken Creamer failing upon him, clieching him by the throat. Mr. Cum nins went to his assistance, and while in the discharge of his duty, was a test what a slung short or some other instrument, which made a terrible wound in his head. A number of the gang present—all of whan were fraintent to the country was readed and logder of some the house and reaching the police office. Young Creamer, the drunken leading the police office. Young Crea

which he is exton—for the purpose of building fire, for chiay.

Nothing more was seen or heard of him until yesterday merning, about To'clock. The children connected with he Sabbath school repaired to the church at the usual hour in the merching, to attend their lessons, but were unade to obtain admittance. Some of them looked in at the windows, and saw him sitting, there, apparently asleep; but he answered not their calls—he was dead. It. Hocker was called upon, who entered the room, and found him as described above—cold and stiff. His Honor Mayor Blackman, and Justice Bennett, were immediately informed of the dragedly, and a jury of inquest was summened. The body was removed to the vestry room, and an examination of the wound was made by Drs. Hooker and Jewett.

After the examination by the physicians, the body was removed to the interesticance of the deceased in Park street.

Mr. Grant is considered in a critical condition, and at

street.

Mr. Grant is considered in a critical condition, and at periods yesterday was in a dangerous state of mindlic has a frightfol wound in his head, and his face was horribly mangled by the kicks he received from his assulants.

periods yesteriany was in a dangerous state of mindile has a rightfol wound in his head, and his face was horribly mangled by the kicks he received from his arrai/ants.

Two Smittdes in Phisdelphia.

We have to chronicle, says the Philadelphia. American, two suicides of a melancholy character, the circumstances of which possess a painful interest. The first is that of a young woman, of beautiful person, and eridently respectable connections, which was consummated on Friday ought. About nice o'clock on Friday evening, Mesra, hames and McCalvey, Custom House watchmen, heard a struggie in the water, in a dock on the Delaware, just above vine street. They seen found that the noise proceeded from a drowning person; and, after some difficult exertion, succeeded in taking from the water the body of a young female—but the vital spark was extinguished. The body was conveyed to the undertaking establishment of Harnet Cohen, in Fifth street, below Lombard, where, in the absence of the Coroner, Alterman George Moore held an inquest. The jury rendered a vericut of suicide; but the body was not identified by any witnesse produced at the inquest. The decased appeared to have been about if years of age. She was rather under the medium neight, robust, and with a most proposersing countenance. She had dark brown hair, which was rather long. She wore adark striped mousin de line dress, with lace undersiewes, and all her clot sing was of a benat and even elegant description. There were no marks upon the clothing by which the person of the unfortance young wom an could be identified. The only ornamental articles about her were hair bracelets on her wrist, mounted with jet. The shawl of the young woman was found on the mud, within a short distance of where the body was recovered. It is woulden and stone colored, with a briwn berder. Upon the whort man by was a phind, which will contained a small portion of laudanum, and the label and forth has the article had been obselhed from he dreg store of the George K. Smith, No. 149 North Hit

in gold was found in the house.

REVENUE MARINE OFFICERS ORDERED.—Second Lieut, James D. Usher has been ordered to cutter Dobbin. on the Wilmington (N. C.) station, and detached from the Robert McClelland, on the Mobile station.

Second Lieut, John M. Nones has been detached from the Echnin, and ordered to the cutter Forward, at Wilmington, Iel.

Second Lieut, B. J. Killam has been detached from the Forward, and ordered to the cutter Harrison, at Ossego, N. Y.

First Jieut, John A. Webster, Jr., has been detached from the cutter Caleb Caching, at Portland, Me., and ordered to the Forward.

First Lieut, W. J. Regers has been detached from the Forward, and creered to the Cushing.

A resolution her possed the Georgia Legislature to in-struct the Judiciary Comenties to report upon the pro-party of mostlying or reposing the usery laws of the